

## THE COLUMBIA EVENING MISSOURIAN

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### WAGES AND PRICES

Do decreasing prices necessarily mean decreasing wages?

This question will begin to attract attention as the present readjustment brings back the lower cost of living which everyone has been seeking. Economic pressure is forcing values back toward the level of 1914, although they are not likely to reach that point soon. The same economic pressure will as surely produce a demand for lower wages by those who pay wages.

Some signs of this are already present. In the clothing trades, for example, manufacturers in New York City are asking for a return to the piece work system which prevailed before the war. The manufacturers declare that this is necessary if they are to produce clothing at lower prices and, adds that unless they can lower their costs the public will not pay the prices they must charge. The clothing workers, on the other hand, are not disposed to let the improvement in their condition which they gained during the war slip from them.

It may as well be admitted that lower prices do mean lower wages so long as all other conditions remain the same. It must also be admitted that if possible, the present high remuneration of many classes of workmen should be continued and that proportionate remuneration should be provided for those economic groups which have not shared in high wages. Further, it is at the same time desirable that the cost of living be lowered.

There is only one way in which all three of these desirable results can be accomplished. That is by a consideration of the things other than wages and prices which enter into the economic calculation. The most important of these is the rate of production.

Increase production and prices can fall without affecting either the reward of labor or capital. Production can be increased only by the co-operation of both capital and labor. The intelligent use of machinery on the one hand and the unselfish balancing of reward between all interested parties is essential.

Individual selfishness is at the root of a great deal of our social and economic difficulties. Manufacturers who are interested only in profits, workers who only desire wages, everyone seeking only his own advantage, cannot solve the problem. It is necessary to remember that advice of David Harum: "Never buy at the lowest price or sell at the highest." The farmer who demands lower prices for the farming which he buys and, at the same time refuses to sell unless higher prices are paid for his wheat and corn and cattle is guilty of the same selfishness.

High individual pay and economic justice is more likely to come from increased production compounded with unselfish study of and unselfish action on the needs of our complex civilization.

Why get excited over straw votes? They are not the ones that count.

### PUBLICITY FOR COLUMBIA

Columbia is a city of clubs, fraternities and societies. No city of its size in this country can rival it as regards the number of civic, social and fraternal organizations. Yet not enough is known of Columbia outside of Missouri. This city being the seat of the University of Missouri and of two colleges for women becomes a logical center of publicity.

We need more publicity for Columbia, concerning its facilities for convention purposes. A little bit of publicity will enable this town to be the mecca of Missouri. On the other hand we shall not be successful in our campaign unless we have in our city good things to offer. Columbia needs an auditorium. Journalism Week brings to this town men from all parts of the country. Farmers' Week is an annual event. And there is

no suitable place for a big gathering.

Furthermore, we should maintain better railroad facilities, improve our roads, support better schools and by a more progressive attitude generally defend and establish our good name over a wider field.

We have a Commercial Club whose civic service are too well known to need comment. Every citizen should render his or her moral and financial support to this organization. New industries and new business mean general prosperity. The need of a campaign of direct advertising, intelligently planned and carried out, cannot be overemphasized.

Team work is needed if we want to forge ahead. If the joint efforts of the Commercial Club, the Elks, the Country Club, the Knights of Columbus, the American Legion, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. plus the religious entities and hundreds of student organizations will be centered in this publicity work for Columbia, we shall soon have a bigger and better city, a well-known and more prosperous Columbia.

Greeley once said "Young man go West," but now we hear, "Young man, live in a city."

The Supreme Court has wiped all liquor cases off its docket. The docket ought to be dry now.

### BEING SINCERE

Sincerity is that straightforward way of dealing with people which is admired by everyone. It is the "I really wish to try," "I am sorry," or "Let me help you," backed up by honest endeavor, which first marks the new acquaintance as sincere for us.

Sincerity is typically American. It is our way of handling situations which the other nations comment upon. It doesn't always mean we should be complimentary in our opinions. Quite frequently it means harsh adverse criticism. When it is adverse it is the part of sincerity of the other party to take it as it is meant.

How quickly we sense insincerity. Let one of us for a moment forget the ideals for which it stands and we have lost confidence for all times. In a moment of hurrying events or of casual remarks we sometimes betray little secrets of personal interest. To the one who has trusted our friendship it sounds like a cynical laugh.

Sincerity is the key that unlocks those secret passages of hope and ambition of those about us. Let us guard the ideals carefully. Once we have betrayed sincerity these doors are closed.

### THE CALENDAR

October 21-23—Northeast Missouri State Teachers Association, Kirksville.  
October 22—R. Y. P. U. taffy pull.  
October 23—Missouri-Drake University football game at Des Moines, Ia.  
October 28-30—Southwest Missouri State Teachers Association, Cape Girardeau.  
October 29—Annual Barnwarming at Rothwell Gymnasium.  
October 30—Football—Oklahoma vs. Missouri in Columbia.  
November 1—Agricultural Short Course opens.  
November 3—Major Thomas J. Dickson speaks at the University Auditorium on "America and the Battle of Verdun."  
November 5—Football—Columbia High vs. Kickville High.  
November 11—American Red Cross Membership drive begins.  
November 11-13—Missouri State Teachers' Association meeting in Kansas City.  
November 13—Football—Washington vs. Missouri in Columbia.  
November 20—Football—Missouri vs. "All-Americans" here.  
November 25—Football—Homecoming game, Kansas vs. Missouri, in Columbia.

### A NEW M. U. TENNIS CHAMPION

Martha McLendon Wins 1920 Girls Tennis Championship.  
With almost every game in the last two sets a duce, Martha McLendon, a sophomore, won the 1920 girls' tennis championship in the University Saturday afternoon over Jane Swofford, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss McLendon, who has held her class championship for two years, was runner-up in last year's finals. She won the junior championship in Kansas City several years ago.

Both Miss McLendon and Miss Swofford come from Kansas City, but have never played together before.

Miss Swofford, senior champion, won over Florence McKiddy, freshman champion, 6-1, 6-3, Friday in the semi-finals.

**Sale of Stock at the Courthouse.**  
A stock sale was held at the courthouse Saturday. Horses, mules, cows and pigs belonging to W. R. Roberts, Turner Durr, James Schwabe and Watson Beasley were sold. Shots sold for from \$16 to \$18 each. A cow brought \$69, a sow \$24 and a horse \$79. John C. Schwabe acted as auctioneer.

## Corn

By Paul F. Sifton

Corn! Corn! Corn!  
The mouths of the world ask it,  
Ask it hungrily, with their teeth clicking,  
Sharpening themselves.  
The teeth. They flash nakedly  
As the call goes from mouths of the cities.  
Out through the murk  
And noise and the complaint  
Of speed-twisted hearts.  
Riding all other noises as a chorus  
Into the clean fields  
Where sweat sparkles as it drops  
From men's chins to the ground.  
Corn! Corn! Corn!

The sun smiles wryly between drizzles.  
The horses snort the moisture from their windpipes  
As they pull the plow  
Across and across the soggy field  
While the man behind them  
Thanks God he can get to town  
At least once a week—  
And that his family can go with him.

It's a foot tall and jumping up an inch a day.  
The horses blacken and fade with sweat  
As they pull the cultivator through the rows.  
At the ends they reach down for a bite  
But the bits rasp against their teeth  
And they start down another row.  
The man looks up toward the house  
From the near-end of the field;  
Sees the shade of the trees  
And a woman pulling dinner from the garden.  
As he swings around and begins killing the weeds  
In two more rows he thinks of the clicking teeth;  
And smiles.

Swinging like a peacock's tail  
Under the passionate caress of wind  
The stalks stand straight toward the sky

Swapping, when the sun-gilded breeze kisses  
With a fierce ecstatic stroke  
That flows along the rows  
As a woman's fingers through her lover's hair.  
It loiters while its kernels bulge and shrink and harden.  
Careless of the yearning hungry teeth.

Corn! Corn! Corn!  
With the cooling of the winds  
The call from the mouths,  
The clicking of munching teeth,  
Rises again to ride all other sound.  
Out of the murk and the cracking of hearts  
Is thrust the prayer  
And the abject whine  
Of the months with the endlessly clicking teeth.  
They sharpen themselves with their clicking  
While the mouths water with calling  
Corn! Corn! Corn!

The child of the clean land,  
Of sweat,  
And the hard, close kissing  
Of sky and sun  
Goes to the mouths and the teeth  
That the land and the Sky and Sun  
And those who sweat  
May carelessly live in their love.

Corn! Corn! Corn!  
The mouths of the world ask it,  
Ask it hungrily, with their teeth clicking,  
Sharpening themselves.  
The teeth. They flash nakedly  
As the call goes out from the mouths of the cities,  
Out through the murk  
And noise and the complaint  
Of speed-twisted hearts,  
Riding all other noises as a chorus  
Into the clean fields  
Where dirt is good enough to eat!  
Corn! Corn! Corn!

## Abroad In Missouri

R. E. Allen, who years ago was a fireman on a train running out of Moberly, has been spending a few days in Moberly visiting old friends. His career has been unusual. In a recent interview he said, "I have been a sea-faring man for forty-eight years. I have visited every country on the globe and landed at every great seaport on the face of the earth. I was a member of the United States expedition sent to the Arctic Zone in search of Melville who had started out to find the North Pole. We found the ship frozen in a solid sea of ice. We cut through the ice and found seven of the delegation sitting in the cabin frozen to death. Five others still had life in their bodies. Coal oil won't burn in that region. We used alcohol. We built fires and stayed all night. Killed two walrus and fed ourselves and our dogs. The next day we started back to civilization and succeeded in saving three of the five men."

"I am 89 years old today. I was born at Norfolk, Va., October 14, 1831. I have been all over the world as I said before; been in some mighty tough places. I haven't a chick nor a child and haven't had a home for many years. Yet strange as it may seem, I never drank, chewed nor smoked in my life. I am now retired on account of my age, at \$125 a month. Don't know where I will settle down to spend the balance of my days. I may decide on Hawaii. Of all the climates on the earth, there is none that will compare to Hawaii's. Hawaii is the paradise of this world."

Ground was broken last Monday for the erection of the Mississippi-Ohio-Missouri River Basin Mineral Products Company on the farm of Charles M. Pierce three miles south of Auxvasse. The mills are but a short distance from the Chicago & Alton right-of-way. The railroad company will build a switch to the new plant. Electric power will be used throughout the plant and machinery of the most modern type will be installed.

The Life of Lawrence Townsend of Bellevue, a nephew of Mayor J. W. Berryman of Popular Bluff, was saved a few days ago and the credit was given to Mayor Berryman. The young man had been kicked by a mule and suffered great loss of blood from a burst blood vessel. When physicians said that transfusion was necessary, Mayor Berryman volunteered to give his blood, and the transfusion was accomplished. It is believed that the Townsend youth will recover.

Recent weeks have seen the value of bird dogs increasing as the hunting season approaches. A rural newspaper ran the following local news note last week: "Grady Warren bought a pup from Tom Zaney for \$15 and this week sold it for \$27.50. He bought an older dog the following day for \$35. Bille Shively sold his pup this week for \$15. Frank Jones owns a dog for which he has refused \$50. M. S. Bodine sold a pointer last week for the return of which he is offering \$5. H. D. Craig imported a dog last week."

The financial standing of the Missouri banks and trust companies is deemed excellent by the state bank commissioner, C. F. Enright, who has completed a comparison of the last two years. The resources of the banks and trust companies has increased \$78,049,532.09 in the last year, and the deposits have increased \$42,230,616.74.

### WORK ON HOSPITAL CONTINUES

Cement Poured for First Floor of Boone County Structure.  
Workmen started pouring the cement for the first floor of the Boone County Hospital Saturday. The outer structure has progressed as far as the first floor and the plumbing and electrical connections are being put in before the floor is poured.

A meeting of the hospital board was held last night to discuss routine matters.

### Revising Bulletin Mailing List.

The mailing list of the extension and experiment departments of the College of Agriculture is being revised. O. W. Weaver, agricultural editor, announces that a list of all publications issued will be sent to those whose names are listed with him.

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The Missouri Fruit Growers Association has been formed at Exeter with Butterfield, Canville, Wheaton, Seligman, and Exeter as members.

A gala week opened at Maryville last Wednesday, with a reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Nodaway County. There was a parade of the former service men in the morning and a boxing match in the American Legion rooms in the evening. The merchants decorated the downtown district and a style show was staged every night.

F. H. Minor, president of the Times Printing Company of Louisiana and editor of the Twice-a-Week Times, died last Sunday night after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 53 years and 5 months.

An auto race has been advertised for the Paris street fair next week. The proposition is that several kegs will be set out in the middle of Main street and the money will go to the driver who can go in and out among them and knock down the fewest kegs.

Stapleton Bodine, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bodine of Moberly has a live of bees that has made him money this last summer. Since last spring he has taken seventy-two pounds of honey from the one hive. The honey is worth \$25. It cost him only \$4 to get the bees hived, so his investment was a good one. He has learned to care for the bees himself.

A record price for mule colts was made at the sale of C. C. Dillard at his High Point stock farm one mile southeast of Shamrock, Tuesday, when a span of the youngsters brought \$525 under the hammer. They were bought by James Hamilton of Audrain County.

The costuming of "Springtime," the American Legion benefit musical play which will be given in Pratt's Theater at Fulton, October 22 and 23, is said to be the most elaborate ever designed for a local talent production. The action of the play extends through three periods of history, 1868, 1888 and the present.

Methods of Every Geologist.  
Dr. E. B. Branson, head of the department of geology at the University of Missouri, has had opportunity to observe some of the methods these men use in their workings of a community. He tells the following story of their usual mode of procedure:

"When the geologist comes into a community, he gives the farmers and local inhabitants to understand that he has been heard geologist on some big oil company. He is 'just out that way,' but has noticed that their land seems to be particularly favorable for drilling to reach oil. He usually has an ultra-friendly personality, and knows everybody by the first name in a short time. He wants to do the community some good, and for a nominal fee will show where oil may be found. He uses a secret instrument to locate the oil, going over the land by himself. He points out a place where oil is to be found, and then goes away."

"In about a month or six weeks, another 'geologist' makes his appearance. He has some important business to do, and usually does it in secret. The citizen of the community soon discovers that he, too, is a prominent geologist, and a highly rated man in big companies in the East. They get him to agree, after he has told them that the topography of their

### KITTENS ARE TO GIVE LIVES SO THAT WE MAY LIVE MORE EFFICIENTLY

Giving their lives that we may live, is literally what several litters of kittens, procured by the School of Medicine, are doing. A classified advertisement calling for litters of kittens was answered by half a dozen people of Columbia, offering more kittens than could be used.

The object of the experiments will be to study the effects of different feedings upon the cats and upon the tissue of the bodies. Different experiments will be carried out with each litter. The kittens of each litter, which are practically identical now, will be fed several months on different diets. The amount of food will be increased as the kittens grow older. As the feeding process is continued, the difference in diet is expected to make some kittens become larger than the others. The food will be proportioned according to the different sizes. After a few months they will be dissected.

### WHAT GEOLOGISTS DO FOR HUMANITY

What is a geologist?  
Although most of us, in these days of many oil and gas wells, quite frequently hear the term geologist applied to certain men who explore new fields supposed to contain oil or gas, there are but few of us who can really define just what a geologist is. "Oh," we'll say, "a geologist is a man who goes around looking at the topography and making maps and telling you where you can drill and hit oil." And there are others who have the idea that a geologist is one who spends most of his time hunting peculiar rocks and fossils.

It is the uncertainty of the average person that causes much of the discredit which has fallen on the geological profession, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars annually on fake propositions in oil and gas drilling made by fake geologists.

Throughout Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana there has been in the last few years a set of men who call themselves geologists who, in reality, are men having little or no knowledge of geology whatsoever, but who are merely "confidence men" and grafters. Through these men the farmers of the different localities are swindled out of thousands of dollars every year.

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section of the country looks favorable for drilling to reach oil), to look over certain areas. This he does, and does not accept a fee. He looks over the ground and tells them that they can strike oil at about the same location the first man pointed out.

THIRD MAN STARTS THE BUSINESS  
"Sometimes these men work in pairs, and often in groups. After about the third one has told the people that they are certain to hit oil at about the same locality, interest is awakened, and a company started. The 'geologist' to show he is perfectly on the level, (and this is the cleverest part of their scheme) declines to accept any money for his services, but says that he will go in with the citizens on their shares, each going share-and-share-alike. That looks pretty good, and they accept his plan. He takes a block of stock, drilling begins, and the affair is closed so far as he is concerned. The well is, of course, dry, the money put into it is lost, and the citizens of the community lose faith in all geologists."

Doctor Branson said that about 200,000 a year was lost by people in Missouri alone through the schemes of these men in putting down dry wells. One of the results is that the people are learning to know who they have for a geologist before they invest in the proposition. This makes the genuine geologist more in demand than ever before. With the legitimate field that is open, there is great opportunity for a man with a good knowledge of geology, and the fake geologist is gradually disappearing.

500 TAKE GEOLOGY IN OKLAHOMA  
There are twenty students who are studying advanced geology now at the University of Missouri. The classes are not as large as at Oklahoma, for instance, where they have over 500 students making geology their chief study, or at Kansas. However, there is an increase over former years here, as well as in other schools of geology.

And now: What is a geologist? To quote the authorities and be safe: "A geologist is one who is engaged in geological investigations!" To be clear, perhaps this would help. "Geology is the science which has to do with investigations of the earth, its history, and with the inhabitants before the present period."

### ON OTHER CAMPUSES

Dr. Gilbert Fitz-Patrick, member of the board of trustees of Valparaiso, Ind., has endowed the pre-medical school there with an annual scholarship.

Children under kindergarten age, toddlers and even infants who have not yet learned to walk, are the pupils at the Little People's Home School, at 681 West End Avenue, New York, where Miss Garret E. Greter is seeking to demonstrate that "the new education" insures normal, healthful growth and development of initiative and mental alertness in even the youngest.

E. D. Ball, formerly associate professor of agriculture at the Colorado Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant secretary of agriculture, entering upon his duties, June 12.

George Washington University has added seventeen new members to its faculty, the increase being due to the growth in the enrollment of the institution. Additional appointments are expected when the board of trustees meets October 30. Of the new professors and instructors eight are assigned to the Law School, six to the Department of Arts and Science, and three the Medical School.

Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, supervisor of playgrounds in Washington, has announced that it is the ambition of the playgrounds commission to secure at least five acres of playgrounds connected with every public school in the city. J. Langdon, a landscape engineer, of the Fine Arts Association, has volunteered his services to beautify Washington playgrounds.

Women students at the University of Kansas were pleasantly surprised one morning at being courteously greeted by a number of men whom they had not counted as acquaintances. The greetings were from freshmen and didn't seem overly cordial, but this lack was made up in grace. Just as some of the girls had begun to think they hadn't rated their popularity highly enough, a group of upperclassmen informed them that the freshmen had been ordered to salute every university woman they chanced to meet.

The Washington University band, which consists of forty-one members, is not an accredited course or class in the university curriculum, as it is in the University of Missouri. An effort is being made, however, to have the band placed under the supervision of the athletic department, so that half-credit in physical education will be given for work in the organization.

Cornell has installed around Schoellkopf Field a system of arc-lights for twilight football practice so that the team will not be handicapped by short practice hours this season.

Students in banking courses at Marquette University are to have practical laboratory work through the courtesy of a Milwaukee bank. Each student is to receive one hour's credit in each department of the institution, putting in the required time under the direction of the bank's officials.

It is said that more than one thousand students were barred from Penn State this year because of their inability to secure lodging.

The dental school heads the list at Tufts College this year, having 523 students. The total enrollment is nearly two thousand.



## Warner Corsets

When you purchase a Warner Corset it is not an unknown quantity but a corset that has been thoroughly tested by experts in the making, and tested by our experts in the buying and testing by our fitters on all types of figures before offering them to you—we then know what to expect of a Warner Corset.

A Warner designer is constantly in touch with fashion tendencies and is ready with a new model when a new line or curve appears on the fashion horizon.

The new Warner Models are here now ready for your approval. We want you to see them. There are good looking styles, good qualities, too, at modest prices.



## Carrying On

THE refining of petroleum has been revolutionized during the past ten years. Otherwise the present use of automotive machinery would be impossible.

In 1910 the average yield of gasoline from crude was 11 percent, while in 1919 this average had risen to about 26 percent, without in any way, impairing the quality of the product.

This tremendous advance was the direct result of applying the findings of scientific workers to the problems of industry, and in this work the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has taken a leading part.

The chemists and technical experts who have charge of the manufacturing activities of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have been pioneers in the scientific refining of crude oil.

Their success is attested by the fact that the Company has been able to produce an ever-increasing volume of gasoline from the petroleum available.

The gasoline problem is important, but it can and will be solved by individual initiative, stimulated by fair and reasonable competition.

In the solving of this problem, the interests of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), the manufacturer of automotive machinery, and the public are one—greatly increased production is essential.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is straining every fibre of its highly specialized organization to increase the quantity of gasoline which may be taken from the crude—to maintain the high standard of quality it has always insisted on, and to do this without disturbing the output of other useful and necessary refined products of petroleum which it must supply.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Indiana)  
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago  
2295